INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, June 7, 1851 Changes in the City-The Vetoes-The Rescue Trials -Mr. Webster-General Wool-Party Move ments-Offices, &c., &c.

No one can go much about Boston without being struck with the evidences of change that are to be seen on all sides. It is getting to be what the city of London has become in this age-a mere place of business-and every family that can afford it is moving out of town. Should the emigration continue for the next ten years, at the same rate that it has been going on since 1841, none but the two extremes of society will be found living in Boston the rich and the poor; the former having both country and town residences. It is not improbable, even, that the urgent demands of business will convert the fashionable quarters of the town into shops and counting houses. They have already been encroached upon to some extent; and the nearest approach that Boston can make to a sort of Rundell & Bridges establishment, is partly in what is one of our "blue blood" localities—though it must be confessed that we have not much blood of that kind among us, our crême de la crême being rather like skimmed milk than anything else, and that is of a light blue. Beacon street still maintains its exclusive character, and nothing is there bought and sold-at least not openly-though buying and selling have made it what it is-a cross between Belgravia and the Chaussee d'Antin.

The character of our population has undergone a great change within a few years. Of almost ninety thousand foreigners that have their present homesin Boston, almost five-sixths are of Irish origin, and many of them are very poor, and some not very favorable specimens of their race. The old Puritancity is full of Catholics, who must, in time, come to have the entire control of our municipal affairs, and exert a formidable influence on the politics of the State. I learn, from a very respectable source, that more than two thousand Irish citizens have been naturalized since our last annual election—a number more than sufficient to decide the result of a close contest, could they be prevailed upon to

number more than sufficient to decide the result of a close contest, could they be provailed upon to act together.

There is a great want of room here, and the bills vetoed by Governor Boutwell had for their object the supplying of this want. As you may suppose, the vetoes, under such circumstances, have excited considerable feeling, and the conduct of the Governor has been the theme of a great deal of discussion. All who are interested in keeping up the price of real estate and reus to their present exorbitant rates, appland his Excellency's course; while those who have a contrary interest do not hesitate to denounce it. They even attribute it to personal corruption, which is carrying their hostility altogether too far. Governor boutwell is quite incapable of any such conduct. He is pure as ice—and quite as cold at heart. The errors of which he is likely to be guilty will never have their origin in personal dishonesty in either public or private life. They will proceed from an atter inability to understand that there is such a thing as generosity of sentiment or greatness of soul. Still, it is certainly rather odd to see the first democratic Governor we have had for years, pursuing the very course which is best calculated to increase and consolidate the great whig interest of Boston.

The trials of the persons charged with having reduced the "higher law" to practice, by the rescue of Shadrach, are regarded here as being neither more nor less than lokes, and too dull to be laughed at. The inability of the jury to agree in the case of Scott, which is said to be the worst of the entire batch, is supposed to indicate what will be the final result of the affair—a legal farce. The jury was equally divided—six for conviction and six for acquittal. Now, if there so any merit

the entire batter, is appeared will be the final result of the affair—a legal farce. The jury was equally divided—six for conviction and six for acquittal. Now, if there be any merit in the juste mitten system, so much admired by some people, our jury are entitled to praise, for they hit the mark exactly in the white, and so happily that they did nothing at all. Uncle Sam will get this purse pretty well emptied by these trials; and that will be the whole of the matter—and a very pleasant whole it will be to the legal gentlemen and others who are in the employ of our venerable relative.

Mr. Webster's friends are disappointed at the Mr. Webster's friends are disappointed at the result, or rather no result, of his Nev York tour. From some reason or other, they expected that he would be what they call "spontaneous ynominated" by the people of New York, and then his "calling and election" to the Presidency would have been made sure. This tour was undertaken under the impression that it would turn out a stampede. As the great man has gone back suthoutedecting anything beyond offending more of his southern frie nds, by his vehement denunciations of slavery extension, at Buffalo, his Boston friends are greatly disappointed. One of the principal wing editors of your State told one of our leading free soriers that the illustrious tourists had not left their mark on New York, and that neither Fillmore nor Webster had the remotest chance there.

General Wool made a very favorable impression while here, and some of the democrate are for making him their party candidate for the Presidency. They think he would carry New York, and the democracy have become sick of the idea of going into Presidential contests scotling at the Empire State. If General Wool should be nominated by the democracy and if—a some say here, will be

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pire State. If General Wool should be nominated by the democrats, and if—as some say here, will be the case—the wings quarred beyond the hope of reconciliation, he would carry Massachuretts itself, a plurality being sufficient for that purpose. Mr. Webster's friends are determined they say, that General Scott shall not be the next President of the United States.

The Arias, the leading Scott paper, held out a Union signal on the 5th, in the form of a leading article, evincing a strong desire to have the Presidential question kept out of sight in the next contest in this State, the object being to unite all branches of the whig party against the condition. By keeping national questions out of sight in that contest, the whig cause will be immensely benefited. The national whigs wish to make its Cuiford, now Attorney General, their party canadate for Gover-The national whigs wish to make M. Cafford, now Attorney General, their party candidate for Governor, and his chances for the nomination are good. There are two things, however, which would make against him in the right. The ways have availed themselves of two special "dodges in all their movements here—piety and temperance. Governor Brings was pious in a very uncertainty sense from Alexas, and was as temperate as the pump on State street. Now, Mr. Chifford, though not a whit wers than nineteen out of every wearsy men whom you may meet any day in the year, is no saint. His piety is not remarkable; whereas the quality of his temperance is very remarkable indeed. On the

street. Now, Mr. Citilord, though not a whit worse than nineteen out of every twenty men whom you may meet any day in the year, is no saint. It is picty is not remarkable; whereas the quality of his temperance is very remarkable indeed. On the other hand, Governor Boutwell is not only strictly temperate, but is sound on the subject of eternal dammation, also on the doctrine of reproduction and election—liking the latter very much indeed. The "artful dedgers" among the whige, therefore, are fer letting Mr. Chifford alone, and woods prefer, as a candidate, Mr. William B. Caiboun, or Springfield, who was Secretary of State under a portion of Gov. Briggs' administration. Mr. Calboun has the requicite amount of "respectability," and would, in point of talent, be inferior to no dovernor we have had for a quarter of a century, erosping Mr. Everett and Mr. Morton. It is on some such man as he is that the whigs must under a bey expect to beat the condition handsomely before this people. But the Webster portion of the wings are so insufferably everbearing and arrogant, to determined upon allowing no other terms that those of unconditional surrender to the friends of Scott and Seward, that the bearts of the conditionals are glad within them at the prospect of their power being removed; and some of the most prominent whigs do not besitate to say that the chaoses of "redocming the State" are by no means of an encouraging character. We shall be netter able to judge a this point with something like accuracy, three months hence.

Governor Boutwell has offered the Atterney-Generalship to Caleb Cushing, who has not, I believe, managed a case in court for twensy years. There are quite a number of eminant inwyers, of much experience, in the democratic pairy here, to all of whom he has given the cold shounder, such men as B. F. Hallett, B. F. Butler, J. G. Abbott, H. W. Bishop, N. J. Lord, and others. Some of these gentlemen, however, are hunkers or national democrats, and therefore not eligible to other. They are all mon of abilit

The free-soilers expect that the Covernor and Council will give Mr. Palfrey the certificate of election to Congress, because, as they silege, Mr. Thompson received a number of illegal votes in Cambridge; but, as Mr. Palfrey also received illegal votes in other places, they will hardly be gratified, unless the Governor and Council become disceptes of the "higher law."

The President will not visit us this summer. He

has had travelling enough, for one season, and has pleary of work to do. ALGOMA.

Our Reading Correspondence READING, (Pa.) June 6, 1851. ent Convention-The Moral of the Crisis The Buchanan and Cass Factions in Pennsyl

rania, &c. The result of the convention held in this place is most unquestionably a victory of the friends of Mr. Buchanan over the friends of General Cass in this State. The appeal to the State pride of Pennsyl ania, and the extreme assiduity with which Mr Buchanan's claims have been pressed, for the last six months, have secured to Mr. Buchanan the machinery of party, and, through that machinery, a majority in the convention. The advantage now gained will no doubt be improved, to perfect the Suchanan organization throughout the State, and will, in all probability, secure to him the nomina-

tion from Pennsylvania.

The Buchanan men had a clear majority of from twenty to thirty, (perhaps thirty-five,) in the convention, and managed with great skill and tact to win over to their ranks Mr. McGillis, the regular president of the convention, who had formerly been known as a Cass man; but who voted throughout for the Buchanan organization of the convention, and was in return rewarded by the precidency. Thus the Buchanan men carried everything before them in their own way; but to say that the convention

in their own way; but to say that the convention was unanimous, except as to the nomination of Bigler, who is not only the choice of the entire democracy of the State, but of a large portion of the national whigs, would be asserting what is not true. The Searight men (known to represent the friends of General Cass.) mustered thirty-six votes on the very ballot which nominated Mr. Clover for Canal Commissioner, after the friends of all the other candidates had united on him, and that number represented piccisely the uncompromising portion of General Cass's friends, and the determined opponents of Mr. Buchanan in the decomeratic party of ents of Mr. Buchanan in the decomeratic party

sented p.ecisely the uncompromising portion of General Cass's friends, and the determined opponents of Mr. Buchanan in the deomeratic party of Pennsylvania.

But, these thirty-six votes in convention are by no means the precise ratio of the Cass men in this State. The leaders of the democracy of Pennsylvania are more easily managed than the followers. The strength of Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania, is an artificial one. Thus the blunder of Col. Frazer, who suffered his name to be used in opposition to Col. Bigler, has procured a victory of Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster: while the assaults on Judge Casupbell in Philadelphia, and the withdrawal of the anti-Campbell delegates from the Philadelphia County Convention, identified the Campbell interest with the Buchanan interest. Robert Tyler with Col. John W. Forney, and left the field estirely open to their favorite. Thus, the city and county of Philadelphia cast their votes (twenty-one.) for the Buchanan organization; but it is one thing to carry the delegates, and another the nominoes.

The strength of Buchanan will be seen at the Harrisburg Convention for the nomination of Judges. If Campbell is nominated for the Supreme Bench, it will be another Buchanan triumph; but the triumph will not be complete till after his election. Should Judge Campbell be elected, hen Mr. Buchanan carries the fate and the votes of Pennsylvania in his hands. Should Bigler be elected, as he undoubtedly will be, by a very large majority, and Campbell run considerably behind him, then the Buchanan organization will prove to be defective in detail, and will not be available for Presidential perposes. As Father Ritchie, in the palmy days of Mr. Polk, used to say, non vervons.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan are very sanguine, and I believe they have reason to be so. Mr. Buchanan is now fairly launched, and will be a for and he candidate for the Presidency. If he has Pennsylvania secure, and the united power of the Southern nullifiers, his chance will be the best of any in the convention at Baltimore,

the vote of the Union men the South, and with the South united, and Pennsylvania to boot, Mr. Buchanan will only require a few of the Northern States to secure a complete triumph.

Mr. Buchanan, in a word, is now the leading candidate for the Presidency, and the friends of the other candidates will have to bestir themselves not to be distanced. It appears, then, that the days have not yet come for the jubilee of the Young Democracy.

COLUMNIA, (S.C.,) May 29, 1851. The Union Feeling at the South-The Drought, &c. I am quite as much disgusted as you are with all these isms of the day. I send you to-day a morning paper that explains what was supposed to be an uncivil reception of Mr. Cheves's letter to the

late convention of associations.

If they committed any incivility, they are very much ashamed of it, and would not have the world believe it. We are laboring under a strange state of things here. Nearly every man who has been distinguished for character and talents is opposed to the separation or secession of South Carolina alone. There are none or nearly none who would not be willing to secode if a decent number of Southern States would join, nor would they require tirely new to American steamers. She promany. All hope of being honestly dealt by is lost.

many. All hope of being honestly dealt by is lost. The Union has lost its sucredness; and dissolution is as inevitable as death, if the North continues to harrass the South on the subject of slavery.

Those who have opposed secession by this State alone, have a difficult task to oppose the prejudices of the people, which no doubt are used by some for their own political advancement. Besides, we do not wish the people to cool down, but to take and keep the right direction, and not take a false step that will ruln us. The Union, as agreed upon, is all we want. What it is now, we abhor, because we believe it must grow worse and worse every believe it must grow worse and worse every

all we want. What it is now, we abhor, because we believe it must grow worse and worse every day.

I am still not without hope that the move now made here will fail. We owe all to Clay and Foote. As soon as they made the footish assault upon Rhett and young Gregg, I saw that it would give a facticious consequence to Rhett, which his merits could never obtain for him. It is his interest to keep it up and to have all his followers made notorious. Before Clay's assault on him, he was despised by a majority of this State. There will be out, in the course of a few days, a letter from Mr. Cheves on the subject, written on a former occasion, but much to the peint now. When it comes out, I will have the paper sent to you.

How pleasant and how profitable, my dear sir, would our Union be to us if all our Northern brethern had your principles and sense of justice, and I would most willingly pray God to perpetuate this Union, for it was and should continue so to be, if justly dealt by, "our blossed Union."

Let us hope and pray for the best. You have many good fellows at the North whom I love very much, and damn the man who by his schemes separates us. Defend ourselves we must. The assailant has all the blame.

We have been nearly burnt up for a month. I have had no rain on my plantation for five weeks to morrow. The gardens are all destroyed, and the crops of corn and cotton very late and backward, and in great danger. The dry weather, I understand, reaches as far as the Mississippi. For more than a week our thermometer stood as high as ninety degrees every day, and yet I received a letter last night from a friend in Philadelphia, who says it has been and is yet very pleasant.

What has become of the Free Trade League or

been and is yet very pleasant.

What has become of the Free Trade League or Society, about which some steps were taken in the winter at New York! Have they given it up, and if not, why not seek connection at the South! Unfortunately this abolition interferes with that too.

Our Canadian Correspondence

Togovro, June 5, 1851 The Canadian Legislature-The Landers in it-La Fontaine, Mackenzie and Papineau-Internal Improvements.

Our provincial legislators imitate the Washing ton gentry in their habitual waste of time at the commencement of a session, and their unseemly haste at its close. Every other day, almost, we have holiday-now out of respect to some Roman Catholic saint, and anon to enable members to drink champagne with the Governor General.

The union of two provinces, dissimilar in peoples, principles and tastes, accounts for many odious inongruities, and exercises a very awkward influence over the preceedings of the legislature. The predominance of French, or Lower Canadian, members has been dwelt upon, from time to time, by the tory party, as the cause of almost every evil thing in this ection of the province, and as the leading argument in favor of a dissolution of the union. Apart from in favor of a dissolution of the union. Apart from the political anomalies resulting from the intermix ture of races, and the absurdity of men making laws for a region with which they are confessedly unacquainted, the mere difference of language is a practical inconvenience of no mean order. Every motion or document read to the House by the Speaker, is read first in English, then in French, and the debates blend both languages. Continuity of argument is, therefore, in a great measure impossible; everything like force or beauty is destroyed: and the reports of the proceedings are, perhaps necessarily, meagre and one sided.

In outward appearance, the members of the Legislative Assembly contrast rather favorably with

an equal number of members of the federal House of representatives; but in mental vigor, I think they are inferior. In either case, purity is out of the question. The earnest, go-a-head spirit of your citizens is reflected in their legislature, albeit rugged and sometimes impetuous; and a spirit of nationality is displayed which "covers a multitude of sins," and gives grounds of hope for a bright and glorious future. It is the misfortune of a colony that it has none of the advantages of national existence—none of the historical traditions which shed a halo upon the past, and govern the legislation of the present. Whatever glory Englard may have, the colonies of England feel it not;—they are not living branches, but mere fungi; and their whole public policy is destitute of everything like vitality. In Canada, we have not great parties struggling for great, distinctive principles; but petty factions, animated by no holler motive than a liking for loaves and fishes, and exhibiting, from first to last, a jealousy and selfishness as mean as they are reckless.

The most potent man in the Legislature is, unquestionably, Lafontaine, Attorney General for Canada East, and Dictator General for the whole

and exhibiting, from first to last, a jealousy and selfishness as mean as they are reckless.

The most potent man in the Legislature is, unquestionably, Lafontaine, Attorney General for Canada East, and Dictator General for the whole province. He has the French faction at his beek, and as their votes sway everything, he is literally the omnipotent M. P. P. Physically, he is tall and ponderous, with little of the gaiety and impulsiveness of the Frenchman, and as indifferent to dress at Crittenden of Kentucky Lafontaine has courage and decision of character—what he wills is done; what he says is law—always remembering, however, that he noither does nor says ought that can offend the Roman Catholic priests, who form the principal sources of his power. He is the O'Connell of the colony, so far as leadership based on priestly influence is concerned; but he has little of the skill and talking power of the Irish demagogue He speaks principally in French, and in colloquial style, never resorting to declamation, though occasionally dealing out sarcasm, pointedly and mercliessly. When he does deliver himself in English, his speeches are devoid of all oratorical effect, in consequence of a strong French accent which repeters them almost unintelligible to strangers.

The least influential, although the most talkable, member, is W. Lyon Meckenzie, without whom the reporters would apparently have nothing to do. His speeches, like his letters, "bristle with statistics," thrown together in the most clumsy and unartistic manner imaginable. He deals out accusations, and hard words on all sides—pretty much as an Indian would fire poisoned arrows in a thicket; and after the skirmish, quietly gathers up all again, to re-furnish his quiver on another day.

Strange as it may seem, the only talking patron Mackenzie has yet found, is Col. Prince—the veritable Colonel who, a year or two ago, kicked him out of the parliamentary library, at Montreal, into the street guiter. Prince used to be an English tory of the oid school, and was such

not openly
Papineau, the "Young Canadian" leader, has
not taken his seat this session. One of the two new
members belongs to this school—I mean Letellier,
who was put forward and elected on anti-priestly

We have need of more anti-priestly candidates. We have need of more anti-priestly candidates. You cannot stir, even in Toronto, without meeting sinister looking fellows, with long coats and cocked hats, and all the habiliments of Loyala. They have atready obtained power to hold property to an unlimited extent in the province, and are rapidly gaining ground in all directions. On the other hand, the Orangemen are doing their utmost to extend to Canada the religious antipathies of their Celtic progenitors. By and by, Jesuitism and Orangeism will bring old Irish feuds to the culminating point, and then we shall be in a mess from which only Providence or Yankeedom can receus us.

As yet, no legislation has been actually accomplished Application has been made for a charter of incorporation for a company, who propose to construct a railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific—a wild goose scheme, a la Whitney, from which you have nothing to fear. F. C. Capreol has petitioned for leave to construct a canal at the Ste.

which you have nothing to fear. F. C. Capreol has petitioned for leave to construct a canal at the Ste. Marie; but this again is sheer braggadocia. Ministers have announced their intention to place new lights in the St. Lawrence, with the view of facilitating trade via Montreal and Quebec. Merritt's resolutions on reciprocity will probably be discussed to night. You shall have the points of the debate without loss of time.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

NORPOLK, June 7, 1851. Races-Sailing of the United States Steamer Sus quehanna-Her Passengers-Her Destination and

her Leimensions. This usually quiet and sedate town is all agog just now with their new races, which do not amount to much, as there is no blood on the track. The principal item of news is the sailing, at last, of the steamer Susquehanna. This morning her heavy guns awoke the bay, in saluting the broad pencant of Commodore Jno. H. Aulick, hoisted for the first time. At 11 o'clock, she took her departure down the bay, bound upon a cruise enceeds to Madeira, thence to Rio Janeiro, to land the passengers she has on board, then eastward to Cape Town, then to China and Japan, and across the Pacific to the United States.

The Susquehanna is looked upon by many as the finest sea steamer in the world, but—though disliking to differ with learned men—I must say, that I can discover no improvement on what was done twolve years ago, in the old Mississippi and Missouri; the same heaviness of bow and stern, an enormous amount of unnecessary timber, adding to the weight of the whole mass, and causing that psculiar property known to steamboat people as "sticking to the water"—a property which no power of engine can overcome. She is, however, a noble vessel, and built of the best oak. Her entire length, over all, is 270 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet, 6 inches; length between perpendiculars, 255 feet; draught, 19 feet; deep loaded, 21 feet; tonnage, 2,245 tons. She is bark rigged; her fore and main yards are ninety five feet long.

The following are the dimensions of the engines, built by Murray & Haslehurst, Vulcan Works, Baltimore, and which are remarkable for their strength and besuty. They are inclined, from designs drawn by Charles Copeland, Naval Engineer:—Diameter of cylinders, 5 feet 10 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; dismeter wheel, 21 feet; face buckst, 9 feet 6 inches; width, 34 inches; dip 7 feet 6 inches loaded; 1,000 horse.

The Susquehanna mounts nine heavy eight inch guns, two upon the boom, of 106 cut, travelling upon eccentries, with shifting fighting belts. One over the stern is similarly mounted, and of the same weight, with six broadside battery guns, of 5,300.

A peculiarity of this ship's battery is, that all her guns can be brought to bear either on the bores or stern, as she has no bulwarks, but only a low gunwale and gun still; thus, when the whole nine guns are brought to bear, a continue I range of firing can be kept up in a sweep of 270. The Susquehanna is as fine a war steamer as any navy in the world can show, and though she cannot be fast, she is effective. finest sea steamer in the world, but—though disliking to differ with learned men-I must say, that I can

Our South Pacific Correspondence

Callao, May 9, 1851 The Revolutionary State of South America, &c., &c. The election of a President for Peru has fallen on Seneral Jose Rufun Eshenique, who was duly in augurated on the 20th of April. Everything remained quiet until the news reached the South when a movement took place in the town of Arequepa, principally between the parties of the successful andidate and that of General Vivanco, the other candidate, in whose favor the larger portion of the inhabitants of Arequepa were enlisted; the contest lasted three days, and a considerable number were killed and wounded, both of the civilians and the nilitary, but more of the latter, who attempted to uell the movement, but were unsuccessful, and defink ultimately were compelled to retreat out of the town, the populace having cut off the water and provisions. The insurgents then demanded that General Deuxtua, the Prefect of the Department, should come again into the town to treat, but alone, which he gallantly acceded to, displaying much courage, entrusting his person alone to the mercy of an irritated mob, who, a few hours before, he had engaged in open combat, and had his horse shot under him: the result was, that they demanded that General Vivance should be given to all persons engaged in the insurrection, and sundry other demands, to which General Dourtus conceded. General Echenique was then acknowledged as the President of Peru.

The government have sent troops forward to awe the people into obedience upon other terms, as those requested cannot be allowed.

General Vivanco, who is in Lima, has been imprisoned, in order to prove his delinquency in the affair in Arequepa, of which he is believed innocent, with a strongest party is in that city. By next mail I will advise you further, if of importance.

Z. W. Potter, late Consul at Valparaiso, goes to the United States by this packet, with his lady, itimately were compelled to retreat out of the town,

and Alfred Ward is appointed pro tem. in his place. There has been a very severe earthquake in Chili, by which a large number of houses have been destroyed, producing great consternation amongst the inhabitants, and a heavy loss, said to be \$300,000.

Passengers are now taken from Callao into Lima by the railroad, which will be finished entirely in about six months.

out six months.

The new President has done but little as yet, although great promises are made; he has, mean-time, named his ministers, and appointed General Torrico in charge of the different branches of the

Our Minnesota Correspondence St. Paul, Minnesora, May 22, 1851. Payment of Annuities to the Indians-Selling Liquor to the Indians-Evasion of the Law-Climite of

Minnesota, &c. The annuities due to the Sioux Indians were paid to them at their agency, near Fort Snelling, on the 15th instant. Mr. Fridley, the newly appointed agent for the Winnebagos, arrived in the Territory a short time since, with over \$50,000 in specie, \$40,000 of which he paid to the Indians on the 14th inst. Since his arrival, Mr. Fridley, who, by the way, is from your State, has won many friends by the urbanity of his manners, and the prompt and faithful discharge of his official duties. The Indians are delighted with their new "father." During the assemblage at Long Prairie, an infamous attempt was made to evade the laws prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians. About six hundred bottles of peppermint-so called -was sold to them by traders, at \$1 each. The liquor, on examination, proved to be whiskey, strongly scented with peppermint. Those engaged in the traffic have made peppermint. Those engaged in the traffic have made ome \$400 or \$500, and have also secured for themselves lodgings in the penitentiary, as well as liability to pay a round sum, in the way of fines. Public sentiment on the frontier is very healthy upon this subject, and all reasonable men oppose the horrible trade by which the poor Indian is robbed of his money, his reason, and often of his life. Even the traders are convinced that not only the welfare of the Indians but their own safety requires that intoxicating liquors should be entirely excluded from the Indian country. The recent outrages perpetrated by a war party of the Sioux (a printed account of which I send you,) were superinduced by whiskey. Apart from the influence of intoxication, the Indians of Minnesota are peaceable and entirely harmless. Their disposition towards the whites is friendly in the highest degree. No term of condemnation is strong enough, and no punishment severe enough, for men who, for the sake of gain, will endanger the peace of the country, and place the lives of its citizens in jeopardy.

We are enjoying the luxuriance and beauty of spring. No seenery can surpass that of Minnesota. In no part of our highly favored land can more real rational enjoyment be found. Labor finds here an abundant reward, and manufacturing enterprize must, with the extraordinary advantages afforded by nature in the way of water power, fuel, timber, and avenues to market, meet with an abundant return. Our lands are cheap, fertile and susceptible of easy cultivation. The prices of produce are as high as anywhere else in the country, except, perhaps, California. Emigration of the most substantial character pours in upon us, and soon you will have the pleasure of adding another star to the glorious constellation of States. No apprehensions need be entertained in regard to climate. I speak experimentally when I say that the climate of Minnesota is pre-eminently conducive to health and pleasure.

Indian Outrages in Minuesota. ome \$400 or \$500, and have also secured for them-

pleasure. Indian Outrages in Minnesotn.

[From the St. Paul (Min.) Ploneer, May 21.]

Las: week, we recorded that a "war party" of Sissiton Sioux, one of the wild bands of Dakotas who dwell far up the Minnesota river, was marching against the Chippewas eas: of the Mississippi. When these besmear themselves with lampblack, ochre and vermillion, and become excited by the orgics of the war dance, nothing but blood will appease them: and we were therefore prepared to hear evil tidings from these war parties. The principal party numbered 130, but it seems they were disappointed of finding Chippewa victims, the Chippewas being on the lookout for them, and avoiding a midnight surprise; the party, therefore, excepting about twenty men, returned towards their own hunting grounds. About twenty desporate fellows turned their course down the valley of the Mississippl. As a preparation for their work of excepting about twenty men, returned towards their own hunting grounds. About twenty desperate fellows turned their course down the valley of the Mississippl. As a preparation for their work of rapine and murder, they chased a Chippewa Indian and despoiled him of a keg of whiskey, which they drank for their morning dram on Monday morning of last week. They next went to the house of a man named McGinnis, where they got more whiskey and marched down the river, by this time ripe for anything. Lying in ambush by the roadside, they fired upon three loaded teams that were passing up—the first toan driven by Mr. William Sturgis, of Big Meadow, and the last toam by Mr. Schwartz, an industrious German citizen of St. Paul. They then rushed at the horses with their hatchets. The horses being frightened, started and ran; but as Mr. Schwartz, with the last of the three teams was, passing, they fired upon and killed him, the ball passing through the back into his vitals. This occurred at a little past noon. The marauders then took up the line of march to Mr. Dopue's, two miles down the river, where they fired through a pane of glass at Mrs. Depue, (who was inside of the house and undefended) but without wounding her, that we learn. They robbed the house of everything valuable that they could find; took away, besides other things. the river, where they fired through a pane of glass at Mrs. I bepae, (who was inside of the house and undefended) but without wounding her, that we learn. They robbed the house of everything valuable that they could find; took away, besides other things, a barrel of pork, five blankets, shirts, and wearing apparel. Leaving Depue's, they halted next a few miles below, at Mr. Paul's, who lives on the road near a tamarac swamp. They were too discreet to attack Mr. Paul's house, and contented themselves with killing and taking away one of his dogs. There were several Chippewas at Paul's, and these noble fellows didn't want to have any difficulty with them in the day time, being in danger of a galling fire from the inside of the house. They encamped, Monday night at Little Rock. On Tuesday morning they field off down to Davidsbilman's, at Watab; but we do not learn that they molested him, probably being rather shy of the Watab volunteers; but proceeding down the river, near to Sauk Rapids, they attacked there the heuse of the widow Thompsen with the utmost interpidity, and carried it by storm, robbing it of everything valuable. They next proceeded down to Rocky Point, where they encamped, and killed and feasted upon a domesticated buffalo, which they had stolen on Monday at Little Falls, from Capt. Todd, U. S. A. By this time an express had reached Fort Ripley, and Sergeant Melntyre was sent after the marauders with a detachment of thirteen men, from a company of infantry, who, approaching the Indians, and sergeant Melntyre was sent after the marauders with a detachment of thirteen men, from a company of infantry, who, approaching the Indians, and as the soldiers marched from themselves they might show the Fort will home. The teamster who drove the wagon in which Sergeant Melntyre was sent after the marauders and long strides for their wild home. The teamster who droves the wagon in which Sergeant Melning, and they are now sonthed as the Fort, awaiting further proceedings on the return of Governor Ramsey.

Since the

Eaw Intelsigence.

Second District Count, New Obleass.—James Reck & Co. vs. Thosas Brady, H. E. Brown and others.—Judgment was rendered in this case yesterday. The suit was instituted to recover a large amount due by Brady, and to annul a sale of his stock of dry goods made to his co-defendant, Brown, on the ground that Brown was aware, at the time he made the purchase, that Brady was insolvent, and that he rold the goods to defraud his cred tors. It was in evidence that Brown was a clerk in Brady's establishment, and purchased his stock for a certain amount, \$2,000 cash, and the balance in promisery notes. Beck & Co. attached the goods in the possession of Brown. The court decreed that Beck & Co. recover of Brady the amount claimed with interest, that they have a privilege as attaching creditor on the goods attached, and that the sale made by Brady to Brown be annulled.—Picayane, May 27. Law Intelitgence.

There were 145 deaths in Philadelphia during the week

Domestic Miscellany. An Artesian well has been made at Cahaba Ala. feet deep, which discharges eight gallons of water minute.

Another Grand Public Dinner, Proposed to Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Refused.
Cirty of New York, May 10, 1851.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter,
Chairman Finance Com. Senate, U. S.
Dear Sire—We, your fellow citizens, of New York, feeling a lively sense of your active intelligence and unsectional spirit, as chairman of the Committee of Finance, and particularly as regards your liberal advocacy of the establishment of a branch mint in our city, so important to the financial and commercial interests of the country at large, trust that you will allow us to express our sentiments to you more freely in person, by uniting with us in a social dinner in our city on the 26th of June, or at such other time as you may prefer.
With a high appreciation of your abilities as a statesman, and your qualities as a man, we shall anxiously await your coming.
C. W. Lawrence,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
A. C. Kingsland,
W. E. Haremeyer.

anxiously await your con C. W. Lawrence, A. C. Kingsland, W. F. Havemeyer, Frown, Brothers & Co., Isaac Townsend, Howland & Aspinwall, J. D. P. Ogden, T. Tileston, A. T. Stewart & Co., C. Eoonen Graves. August Belmont, Boorman, Johnston & Co. W. S. Wetmore, Aymar & Co., R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. L. & Geo. Griswold &

J. J. Coddington, J. J. Coddington,
George Law,
Jacob Little & Co,
E. B. Hart,
George Briggs,
Pells & Co.,
C. A. Secor & Co.,
R. H. Morris,
Drew, Robinson & Co.,
Beebee & Co.,
P. R. Van Rensselaer, Boonen Graves, Peter Cooper, Francis Griffen, Henry Nicoll, F. S. Lathrop, Moses Taylor, Alsop & Chauncey, Mortimer Livingston, James Brooks, Goodhue & Co., E. K. Collins,

E. K. Collins,
MR. HUNTER'S REPLY.
LOYDS, Essex county, Va., May 23, 1851.
GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor to receive, by the last mail, a letter of invitation to a dinner tendered to me by yourselves and others, on the 26th of next June No personal compliment could have been more acceptable to me, than the honor you have

more acceptance to me, than the monor you have offered me, upon such consideration as you were pleased to assign in your letter of invitation. I should be especially gratified to believe that I had contributed in any degree to promote the great interests of the country; and I regret to be constrained to say that the estimate which you have placed on my poor services is greater than they deserve. If I supposed it to be necessary, in order to testify my grateful sense of your kindness. I would lay aside almost any occupation to meet you when you propose; but as I believe you will give me full credit for sincerity in my grateful acknowledgments, and as I have pressing engagements at home, I am constrained to beg most respectfully to be excused from attending the dinner to which you have invited me. I feel the more free to do this, because the loss will mine, not yours. It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have availed myself of such an opportunity to extend my personal acquaintance in your city, and to study, from actual observation, the operation of the machinery of commerce in the great cumporium of American trade. Whatever is connected with the marvels of your progress hitherto, and whatever concerns the future developement of your great commercial resources, are matters of deep interest to me; you do me no more than justice in attributing to me, a desire to promote, as far as I can, the prosperity of all the great interests of the country. I believe, if you touch one, you affect them all; and that all are concerned in the prosperity of each. Especially do I hold it to be a matter of duty, as it ought to be of pride with the American States, to afford New York all proper facilities to win the place which she is probably destined to hold, as the great centre of the commerce of the world. It is, perhaps, not extravagant to say that the tondencies of nations are changing, and their contests are destined, hereafter, to consist more in the rivalries of the arits, than in opposition of arms. Certainly ther Brother Jonathan. Nor do I disparage the just claim of other cities, when I say that in this conflict we must look to New York for the lead. She herrelf is already giving evidence that she accepts her destiny, and is preparing for the conflict. Her lines of magnificent steamers, if they do not girdle the earth, at least spangle the ocean in more directions than one; her commercial enterprise and ambition are world-wide in their extent. In such an undertaking as this, may all good omens attend, and all success reward her. In such a struggle she has a right to expect the aid of overy American legislator. She may justly demand all proper facilities for commerce, the whole machinery of trade, a mint within her limits, a warehousing system adjusted to her wants, and whatever legislation may be necessary to enable her to maintain a free commercial competition with the rest of the world. If human ambition should take this new direction, or rather take this old direction, with increased zeal the world may well rejoice, for these are contests in which mankind is benefitted, no matter who may win. To us such a rivslry may bring a double blessing, for its triumphs may not only give as rich rewards abroad, it may fairly be hoped that the firs of sectional strife will burn less fiercely at home. The developement of moral and physical resources which such an occupation must give, and the progress of truth, would, perhaps, remove some of the old antagonisms, and discover new harmonies in our system. The very creation of such a commercial emporium as your city must then become, would be sminently conservative of peace abroad, and harmony at home; for all its best interests would be staked, to some extent, on the peace of the American statesman; for around that centre revolve, to a great extent, the commercial interests of our Union. But my letter has grown with so public a mark of their approbation.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

R. M. T. Hunter.

Messrs. A. C. Kingsland, and others.

The following editorial or puff accompanied the above letter, and written by one of the signers, is also published as a part of the fanfaronade of invitations :--THE PUFF DIRECT.

INVITATION FROM NEW YORK TO SENATOR HEXTER.—We have the pleasure, to-day, to give to the readers of the Havid, the letter of our citizens tendering a public dinner to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and the reply of that gentleman. We esteem it a pleasure, since it is rare that the department of correspondence with public men offers anything so desidedly pertinent and clever. [Oh! oh!]

The Invitation to Senator Hunter is from a large number of our most respectable and prominent

The Invitation to Senator Hunter is from a large number of our most respectable and prominent citizens, of all parties and pursuits. It is an offering to public service and personal worth, honorable to them and justly complimentary to him. It is a manly trait in the caracter of our citizens that they are actuated by no sectional or narrow feeling. They do not circumscribe their respect for fidelity and talent in public stations, to parties or geographical lines. They honor these high qualities for their intrinsic value, not asking whence they come, but in whom they centre. [Oh! oh!]

The answer of Senator Hunter is admirable alike in spirit and manner. It is eminently liberal and

The answer of Senator Hunter is admirable alike in spirit and manner. It is eminently liberal and elevated. It is worthy of a distinguished son of that proud old commonwealth, which, in the annals of the republic, may point to her jewels as Rome did to her Gracchi. It breathes throughout a tone of lofty and liberal patrictism which, looking only to great and right results, freely lends its aid to the means by which they may be achieved. The tribute to our city, its position and destiny, its present and future eminence as the commercial metropolis of the Western Warld, and its influence, benign and invigorating as we trust, upon the prosperity and progress of our wide-spread country, is not less eloquent than prophotic.

We regret that it was not convenient at this time for Scanter Hunter to accept this invitation.

thing tends so much to good feeling, and to the inpressions of each other by the citions of all parts of this great republic, as personal atercourse. [A good dinner and plenty of wine.] It leads to cordiality, reciprocity, and broader views of the identity of interests which link together all parts of our confederation of States. When this reciprocal feeling shall banish the prejudice or pride of locality, and rebuke the fell spirit of sectional agitation, fraternity will take the place of alienation, and the American brotherhood will know only the country and the Union. How much worthier this of the destiny of the republic, its proud position among the nations of the earth, and its influence throughout the civilized world for the promulgation of the blessings of free government, than the pestilent, disorganising and dangerous efforts of sectionalism and abolitionism. We cannot but hope that the day is not distant when we shall yet see this distinguished Southern Senator among us. While he will find, we are quite sure, still more to approve and encourage in our city upon more intimate acquaintance with it, our citizens cannot fail, in his direct and manly bearing, his frauk cordiality of manner, and the liberality of his views, to add to their admiration of his character.

The Mormon Kingdom of Beaver Island.

The Mormon Kingdom of Beaver Island.
CHARGE AGAINST RING STRANG, FOR RORHING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL, AND PLINDERING GENERALLY—THE HISHOP'S COURT.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, June 6.]

We publish below, certain documents throwing
light upon the nature of the circumstanees which
led to the arrest of His Majesty, James J. Strang,
the political head of the Beaver Island Settlement
of Mormons, which we are impelled to do in consequence of some misapprehension which exists in
the public mind in regard to that circumstance,
which misapprehension, instead of being elucidated
by the press, has been befogged and misrepresented.

Eight in order, we publish the original complaint.

First in order, we publish the original complaint. First in order, we publish the original complaint, being one among many of the same nature, which seemed to draw the attention of the Department of State to the moral condition of the settlement, and the proceedings of Strang and his associates. It emanates from a respectable magistrate at Mackinaw, and was designed to reach the appropriate source of remedy, although the writer seems not very clear in his own mind as to who that may be. Here it is:—

MACKINAW, April 9, 1851.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT

Mackinaw, and was designed to reach the appropriate source of remedy, although the writer seems not very clear in his own mind as to who that may be. Here it is:—

MACKINAW, April 9, 1851.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT

AND AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—SIR—on the 11th day of March 1 started from this place to go to beaver island, the Mormon settlement, on the ice, on business—to carry the United States mail. After arriving a: St. Helona, I found that Mr. Gould had arrived from that place with the United States mail, where I waited until his return back from Mackinaw, on his return to the Beaver Island, when he (Mr. Gould) informed me that it would not be safe for me to go to the said Beaver Island, as they had determined to kill me as soon as I had even made my appearance in that neighborhood. On arriving at Garden Island, about three miles from said Beaver Island, we were informed that King James J. Strang, the Mormon Prophet, sent a gang of some eight or ten men to Hog Island, to intercept and rob the mail; that they, after staying on Hog Island two nights, and the ice breaking up soon, returned to Beaver Island without seeing the mail. Not being allowed tog onear said Beaver Island, at the peril of my life, I made arrangements with Mr. Gould to take myself and wife to Mackinaw, with his dog train. After starting and going some six or eight miles, we were overtaken by two Indians, who were sent post haste after us, to inform us that James J. Strang had sent fifteen or twenty men after us, all armed with revolvers and Bowie knives, to intercept and rob the United States mail, and to kill whoever should be found with said mail, and especially myself. After being so informed, we returned immediately back to Garden Island. On our way back we met five persons that had been sent from the island by Mr. McKinley, the deputy postmaster, to our residence were some fifteen persons marched out in regular file, under the owner of the Island steames J. Strang, the were some inferent persons marched out in regular file, unde with horsesieigh—being gone three days at a time. His Highness, King James J. Strang, the Mor mon prophet, has issued his orders, and has organized several bands of his people, to go out through the nation to burn cities and villages, to steat and plunder everything they can lay their hands on, and especially to plunder all, and as many guns and ammunition as they possibly can; that they are all armed to the teeth with revolvers and bowic knives, and with orders from said Strang to kill and slay every person that may come in their way; that they are all loaded down with counterfeit money, as one man said that he had fourteen hundred dollars in the roll he had in his hands; that they have been making, the past winter and season, counterfeit coins of the United States, and that they have large quantities on hand, ready for use. They say in their paper that the United States, and that they have large quantities on hand, ready for use. They say in their paper that the United States Congress, or the Legislature of this State, (Michigan,) has no control over that place, and call Strang their King—defying all laws, both of this State ane the United States—and call the sheriff, when acting in his office, a mob, and threatening him of his life, if ha attempts to serve any process on any of their people.

The sheriff has taken some fifteen or twenty of the people under James J. Strang, and is expected here, in Mackinaw, with them, in one or two days; and, if it is possible, I wish you would be here on the examination, which will probably last six or eight days. Owing to the Mormon difficulties, we have no legal county officers, which will make it very difficult for us to proceed through with our trials.

Please come immediately, and do what you can

trials.

Please come immediately, and do what you can

for us. Yours, &c.,
ERI JAMES MOORE, Justice of the Peace Ent James Moore, Justice of the Peace.

The result of this, and other similar applications to the government, was a letter of instruction from the Secretary of State, to Hon. Geo. C. Bates, U. S. District Attorney for Michigan, drawing his attention to the nature and contents of the above complaint, and setting forth that there was reason to believe that Strang and his associates had been guilty of the violations of the laws—

1st, of the United States, in cutting government timber.

timber.
2d-By counterfeiting the coin of the United

2d—By counterfeiting the coin of the United States.

3d—By obstructing the United States mail.

The letter of instruction set forth that these offences were said to have been committed not only in violation of law, but in open defiance thereof—state of things which government could by no means allow to continue, and directed him to proceed forthwith to take steps for the arrest of Strang, and to call upon the United States Marshal to execute process to that end. The District Attorney was reminded by the department that his own, and the power of the marshal, were pleancy in the premises; that law was supreme, and its supremacy must be vindicated; and the revenue cutter Ingham and the iron steamer Michigan were placed at his disposal.

and the iron steamer Michigan were placed disposal.

We append below, as a feature in the proceedings, showing the nature and extent of the pretensions of King Strang and his followers, a decree or judgment of the Spiritual Court of the Kingdom, prenounced against the wife of Adams, a Mormen, who refused to commit crime at the command of Strang. The man, who signs himself as "Bishop," holds a judicial office under the authority of the State of Michigan.

Braver Island, Oct. 10, 1851.

Kingdom of God vs. Louisa Adams.—This Court do adjudge, that the said Louisa Adams is guilty of gross slander and personal insult against J. J.

of gross slander and personal insult against J. J. Strang.

2dly—Is guilty of conspiracy against the Church and Kingdom of God, to the great injury in reputation, and endangering of the lives of the innocent and virtuous. And

3dly—Is guilty of most flagrant and unjustifiable breaking of "The Covenant."

The sentence of this Court is, that the said Louisa Adams is worthy of the full pensity implied, expressed, and invoked, by that most solemn Covenant of the Kingdom of God.

We, therefore, in the name of Jesus Christ, the King, and by virtue of our office and pricethood, do pronounce and declare that all the pensities, curses, and maledictions, with all the forfeitures of "The Covenant," shall pass upon, and be fully executed upon the said Louisa Adams, from this time forward.—Amea.

Given under our hands, at "Thy Tabernacle," this loth day of Oct., 1850, and first year of the Kingdom.

James M. Gerie, Bishop, at B. L.